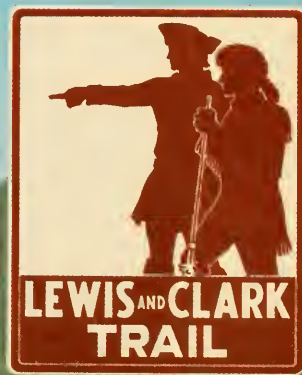


FEB 9 1968

# MONTANA

The Big Sky Country STATE DOCUMENTS

## 1968 HIGHWAY MAP



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930 East Lyndale Avenue  
Helena, Montana 59601

LEWIS and CLARK TRAIL INAUGURAL ISSUE



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# GREETINGS from the BIG SKY COUNTRY

May I extend to you my warm welcome to the State of Montana?

The Big Sky Country has everything to offer you in planning your vacation. Come to Montana . . . enjoy yourself . . . relax.

If you camp, you will enjoy modern camp-grounds; if you fish, we have thousands of miles of well-stocked, clear, rushing streams. If you hunt, our wilderness is unexcelled. If you hike, try our challenging trails; explore historic ghost towns. Do you hunt rock specimens? You will find gold, garnets, agates and sapphires in Montana.

From Glacier National Park to Yellowstone National Park . . . from Hungry Horse Dam to the Miles City Wild Horse country . . . it is all yours to enjoy and remember.

Plan to stay your entire vacation in Montana. Come meet our friendly people . . . go western . . . go Montana!

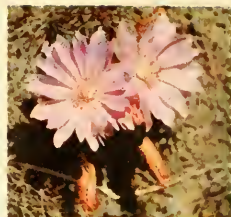
Sincerely yours,

*Tim Babcock*

TIM BABCOCK, Governor



State Bird  
The Western Meadowlark



State Flower  
The Bitterroot



State Tree  
The Ponderosa Pine



State Flag with Seal  
and Motto "Oro y Plata"  
Gold and Silver

## The Treasure State

The fourth largest state, Montana averages 550 miles in length and 275 miles in width. The Continental Divide runs north and south through the western section. The highest point is Granite Peak, 12,799 feet; the lowest is 1,820 feet on the Kootenai River at the Idaho line.

Climate varies with topography and altitude. Average annual rainfall throughout the State is 15" and varies from a minimum 9.69" to over 100" on some mountain tops. Average daytime temperatures vary from an average 28 in January to 84.5 in July.

Nine railroads, ten bus lines and four airlines serve Montana; 10,926 miles of paved urban, secondary, primary and interstate highways cross the State.

Vast lands suited to cultivation and grazing, water, minerals, and timber are Montana's most valuable resources.

The value of income from farms and ranches totals over \$500,000,000 annually. Major crops are winter and spring wheat, hay, barley, sugar beets, corn, oats, potatoes, safflower, alfalfa seed, mustard seed, flax seed, beans and cherries. Principal livestock are cattle and sheep. Montana is a large supplier of stocker and feeder cattle.

The State's mineral resources offer vital sources of employment and income to the State. Mineral production contribution is about \$230,000,000 annually and is chiefly from pe-





troleum and copper production. Other leading minerals are sand and gravel, zinc, silver, building stone, lead and gold.

The timber industry is highly important to Montana's economy and contributes approximately \$130,000,000 annually. Products include lumber, plywood, pulp and paper, and manufactured wood products. Four million or more Christmas trees are harvested each year and marketed widely throughout the country.

Most of the power in the State is generated hydroelectrically by the Montana Power Company with Kerr Dam, Holter Dam and 11 other sites, by the Washington Water Power Company with its dam at Noxon Rapids, and by Federal dams located at Fort Peck, Hungry Horse, Canyon Ferry, and Yellowtail Dam near Hardin (Libby Dam in northwestern Montana is under construction). There are five steam generating plants in the State using coal as a fuel source. The largest, located at Sidney, is operated by the Montana Dakota Utilities Company. The Montana Power Company is constructing a large generation plant to use coal as fuel at Billings.

Manufacturing in Montana is primarily based on the processing of its abundant raw materials including refining of copper, zinc, aluminum, and petroleum, production of elemental phosphorus and cement, and wood products manufacture. Sugar refining and flour milling are also very important to the State's economy. The value added by manufacturing approximates \$275,000,000 annually.

Wherever you may be in Montana, you will find on-the-spot information at a local Chamber of Commerce office.

For additional Montana vacation information, write to the Advertising Department, Montana Highway Commission, Helena, Montana, 59601.



Montana highways are modern, broad and inviting as they stretch from Eastern Plains to Western Mountains and back again. Follow today's Lewis and Clark Trail on Interstate 90 near Livingston (above).\*

## Lewis and Clark Caverns STATE PARK



LEWIS and CLARK CAVERNS, Montana's featured state park, are the largest limestone caverns in the Northwest. Located in the heart of Montana's vacationland between Glacier and Yellowstone National Parks, Lewis and Clark Caverns are easy to reach and FUN to explore.

The colorful stalactites, stalagmites, clusters and flowstone, produced by a million years of natural processes, form interesting and unusual sights and provide more variety of typical cavern formations than any other single group of caverns in the nation.

The caverns are all electrically lighted, and are safe and comfortable to visit. An open-air jeep railroad runs along the hillside from park headquarters to near the caverns entrance and an electric tram completes the trip.

Inside the caverns, where natural air-conditioning maintains a year-round temperature of 46°, well constructed walks lead through the caverns.

Guided tours last 90 minutes. Admission charge (including jeep railway and tram ride) is \$1.00 for adults; 50c for children 6 through 12 years.

Tours operate at frequent intervals daily as follows:

May 1-June 15: 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.

June 15-Labor Day: 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.

Labor Day-September 30: 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Free picnicking and camping facilities are provided.

## National Historical Landmarks

**Bannack . . . Montana's First Territorial Capital**

**Butte . . . the Richest Hill on Earth**

**Camp Disappointment . . . 12 miles northeast of Browning**  
(Northernmost point reached by Lewis and Clark Expedition)

**Charles M. Russell Original Studio, Great Falls**

**Fort Benton . . . Missouri River Historic Navigation Port**

**Lewis and Clark 1805 Portage, Great Falls**

**Lolo Trail, Lolo National Forest**

**Missouri River Headwaters State Monument**

**Pictograph Indian Caves, Billings**

**Pompeys Pillar, northeast of Billings**

(Captain William Clark carved his name here in 1806)

**Travelers Rest, Missoula County**

(Where Lewis and Clark parted on return journey, 1806)

**Virginia City . . . Montana's Second Territorial Capital**

# GLACIER National Park

Glacier National Park, often termed "the Crown of the Continent" was established on May 11, 1910, as a national park and is the United States section of the Waterton-Glacier International Peace Park. It is named not from the 60 odd glaciers existing today but because huge Ice Age glaciers carved the rugged scenery. Two hundred glacial lakes stud the valleys and rocky cirques; streams of crystal clear water offer good fishing (no fishing license is required), fields of brilliant mountain wildflowers, cascading waterfalls, sheer cliffs, dense forests and frequent glimpses of wildlife make up its ever-changing panorama.

Going-to-the-Sun Road, a spectacular 50-mile drive east and west through the Park, crosses the Continental Divide at Logan Pass and traverses the towering Garden Wall. Much of the Park is accessible by car and more than a thousand miles of trails lead deep into untouched wilderness. Some of the glaciers are visible from the roads; others are easily accessible on foot or horseback. Warm, sunny days and cool, starry nights are the rule throughout the summer.

Going-to-the-Sun Road, open about the first week in June, remains open well into October. Accommodations in the Park are available from about June 10 to September 15. All year around accommodations are conveniently located on the Park's fringes.

# YELLOWSTONE National Park

Three of the five entrances to Yellowstone, the largest and oldest of all the National Parks, are in Montana: (1) the north entrance at Gardiner (2) the northeast entrance via Montana's spectacular Beartooth Highway (3) West Yellowstone, Montana, reached by two scenic highways and an airport.

Yellowstone National Park was first discovered by a frontiersman, John Colter, in the winter of 1807-1808, but his friends refused to believe the tales of the fantastic land he had seen. Twenty years later, Jim Bridger, a rugged Montana trapper and scout, explored the Yellowstone Country extensively.

Often termed "nature's wonderland", Yellowstone is renowned for spouting geysers, brilliant pools, bubbling mud caldrons, mountains, canyons, streams and lakes, forest and waterfalls . . . 2,221,000 acres of scenic beauty. Park wildlife includes buffalo, moose, elk, deer, antelope, Big Horn sheep, grizzly and black bear. Fishing is excellent, no fishing license is required.

Congress established Yellowstone National Park on March 1, 1872, after the Washburn-Doane Expedition headed by H. D. Washburn, Surveyor-General of Montana.

Year around accommodations are available in Yellowstone at Mammoth Motor Inn as well as at the Montana entrances . . . accommodations at other locations in the park are available from May 1 through October 31.



In Glacier National Park the Visitor Center atop the Continental Divide at Logan Pass is a pleasant stop for viewing the magnificence and learning the geological facts of the nation's foremost trail park.\*



Yellowstone National Park is Nature's Wonderland . . . with spouting geysers, steaming pools, mountains, canyons, streams and lakes, forests and immense waterfalls . . . 2,221,000 acres of scenic beauty.\*

\* Montana Highway Commission photo



# Fishing & Hunting

MONTANA offers some of the best trout fishing in the nation.

Four major watersheds—the Missouri, Yellowstone, Kootenai and Clark Fork—with their many tributaries reaching into the high mountain areas, give the angler a wide choice. Montana's many lakes and streams provide plenty of fish, including the brown, rainbow, cutthroat, lake and brook trout, Dolly Varden, whitefish, the rare grayling, pike, perch, bass, paddlefish, ling and kokanee (sockeye).

In addition, Montana's vast reaches of native wilderness provide outdoorsmen and nature lovers with a look at untouched country as it was many decades ago. Herds of antelope, deer, elk, Big Horn sheep, plus moose, mountain goats and grizzly bear have continued to thrive due to careful management. 11 national forests and 8 wilderness areas provide excellent hunting.

For the bird hunter, a variety of upland game is available. Species such as the sharp-tailed grouse, sage grouse, blue grouse, Franklin's grouse, ruffed grouse, ring-necked pheasant, Hungarian partridge, chukar partridge, and wild turkey provide hunters with a variety of enjoyment.

Non-residents may purchase a 6-day limited fishing license or a seasonal fishing license. The non-resident hunting and fishing license includes one deer, elk, black bear plus the right to enter the drawing for sheep, goats, antelope, and moose. This non-resident license also includes fishing and upland birds. Fee schedules are available from the Montana Fish and Game Department.

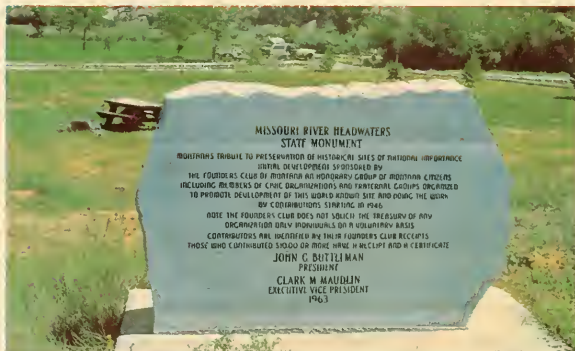
The float enthusiast can combine his fishing with a float trip on some of Montana's outstanding streams and find beautiful scenery and areas of historic interest.

For additional information, write Montana Fish and Game Department, Helena, Montana 59601.



Fishing and Hunting are Great in the Big Sky Country in the midst of awe-inspiring scenic and historic beauty. (above) Fishing on the Missouri River near Hardy.\*

# State Parks and Monuments




Montana's State Parks welcome you with scenic, historic and recreation opportunities. (above) Missouri River Headwaters State Park Monument near Three Forks.\*

The letter and numeral following name of each area refer to location on map (reverse side).

- Ashley Lake State Park. B-2**  
30 miles west of Kalispell off U.S. 2
- Bannack State Monument. G-3**  
21 miles west of Dillon off U.S. 91
- Bitterroot Lake State Park. B-2**  
20 miles west of Kalispell, 5 miles northwest of Marion off U.S. 2
- Canyon Ferry Recreation Area. E-5**  
20 miles east of Helena off U.S. 12
- Chief Joseph's Battlefield of the Bear's Paw. B-7**  
16 miles south of Chinook off U.S. 2
- Chief Plenty Coups Memorial State Monument. G-8**  
35 miles south of Billings
- Clark Canyon Reservoir Recreation Area. H-3**  
20 miles south of Dillon on Interstate 15
- Deadman's Basin Recreation Area. E-7**  
20 miles east of Harlowton off U.S. 12
- Finley Point State Park. C-2**  
10 miles north of Polson on Finley Point off Montana 35
- Flathead Lake State Park. C-2**  
15 miles north of Polson on U.S. 93
- Fort Owen State Monument. E-2**  
At Stevensville off U.S. 93
- \*Hell Creek State Park. C-10**  
26 miles north of Jordan off Montana 200 on Fort Peck Reservoir
- Hooper State Park. D-4**  
At Lincoln on Montana 200
- James Kipp State Park. C-8**  
65 miles northeast of Lewistown on U.S. 191
- Lake Mary Ronan State Park. C-2**  
33 miles northwest of Polson off U.S. 93
- Lewis and Clark Caverns State Park. F-5**  
15 miles east of Whitehall on U.S. 10
- Lone Pine State Park. B-10**  
3 miles southwest of Kalispell off U.S. 2
- Lost Creek State Park. F-3**  
6 miles north of Anaconda off U.S. 10-A
- Makoshika State Park. D-12**  
3 miles south of Glendive off U.S. 10
- Medicine Rocks State Park. F-12**  
12 miles north of Ekalaka on Montana 7
- Missouri River Headwaters State Monument. F-5**  
3 miles east of Three Forks and 3 miles north of U.S. 10
- Nelson Reservoir Recreation Area. B-9**  
23 miles northeast of Malta off U.S. 2
- Painted Rocks Lake Recreation Area. F-2**  
35 miles south of Hamilton off U.S. 93
- Rock Creek State Park. C-10**  
35 miles south of Fort Peck on Fort Peck Reservoir
- Thompson Falls State Park. C-1**  
3 miles west of Thompson Falls off U.S. 10-A
- Tiber Dam State Park. B-5**  
18 miles south of Chester on Tiber Reservoir
- West Shore State Park. C-2**  
20 miles south of Kalispell on U.S. 93
- Whitefish Lake State Park. B-2**  
At Whitefish on U.S. 93
- Woods Bay State Park. B-2**  
35 miles northeast of Polson off Montana 35
- Yellow Bay State Park. C-2**  
20 miles northeast of Polson on Montana 35

\*Make local inquiry before traveling into this area



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# The Lewis and Clark Trail



One of man's great explorations, the Lewis and Clark Expedition, opened the western half of North America in 1804-1806... paving the way for generations of exploration: for traders, gold seekers, military men, ranchers, timber chiefs, railroad tycoons, oil barons and today's missile men, industrial developers and vacationers. But the Lewis and Clark Expedition did not occur in 1804-1806 and then become only history. It fired a national spirit of adventure which lives today... and gave rise to a national determination to preserve this epic journey which so shaped the destiny of our nation.

In 1804 Captains William Clark and Meriwether Lewis set out with 43 other young, fearless, adventuresome men from the mouth of the Missouri River near St. Louis at the command of President Jefferson, hoping to find a network of rivers leading to the western seacoast... a "Northwest Passage" waterway that would give access to expanding fur trade and establish America as a Continental Nation. Before returning to St. Louis some 7,500 miles... 2 years, 4 months and 9 days later they would discover the Great Northwest; they would be the first white men to glimpse what is today Glacier National Park; they would discover the clear water, rich grass, tall timber and abundant wildlife of an empire in itself PLUS the outdoor recreation which they bequeathed to following generations; they would spend 170 days in what is now Montana; they would endure almost unbelievable hardship; they would write a report to the President of the United States and provide the information for the Journals of Lewis and Clark, which stand as a masterpiece of detailed reporting; they would set countless millions of footprints on "the Way West." They would not find the hoped-for waterway to the Pacific Ocean, but they would open a "scenic avenue across America" which has never closed.

TODAY, over a century and a half later, the President and the Congress of the United States have created a Lewis and Clark Trail Commission to locate, mark, promote and encourage development of the route of the "Corps of Discovery." Of the 11 states involved, Montana has the most miles of the original Lewis and Clark journey... approximately 1,940 miles. The route extends from the northeast corner of the state to the southwest and back east again. Today 1,650 miles of modern highway in Montana (the officially designated Lewis and Clark Trail) parallel as closely as possible the original route of the explorers... 36 historical markers and over 200 highway markers show the route and outline the importance of the expedition, and lead you to a wealth of historic and recreation opportunities.

TODAY in the comfort of your car you can drive parallel to the Mighty Missouri and Yellowstone Rivers traversed in extreme hardship by Lewis and Clark. Today you can easily visit the great falls and other cascades of the Missouri, around which it required a tortuous month for the expedition to portage men and equipment 173 miles. Today you can view Camp Disappointment, the northernmost point visited by members of the Expedition and you can travel to Two Medicine Creek where occurred the only Indian casualties of the entire expedition. Today you can drive quickly over Lost Trail Pass where the expedition crossed into the Bitterroot Valley and you can visit at 8,000-foot Lemhi Pass the Sacajawea Historic area, named for the 17-year-old Shoshone Indian girl who provided valuable guiding assistance to the expedition. Highway 93 follows the route down the Bitterroot Valley to "Travelers Rest" where the expedition agreed upon the remainder of the route west and where they separated on their return east. You can visit Pompey's Pillar and stand where Captain Clark stands as he carved his name on that landmark on July 25, 1806, the only remaining physical evidence of the expedition. You can boat the 180 miles along the White Cliffs area of the Missouri River from Fort Benton to Fort Peck Reservoir... the only stretch of the river which remains essentially the same today as it did when seen by the explorers... wild, rugged, scenic, untouched, awesome. You can see such historic landmarks as Beaverhead Rock and you can know Camp Fortunate where the expedition's boats were cached for the return trip down the Yellowstone and Missouri. You can see, as did Lewis and Clark, where the Jefferson, the Gallatin and the Madison Rivers join to form the Mighty Missouri. You can know and feel the vastness of the Real West.

One of the highlights of your trip can be a visit to the House of Representatives chamber in the Capitol Building at Helena, Montana, to see the largest painting ever executed by famed Western artist Charles M. Russell... "Lewis and Clark Meeting Indians at Ross' Hole." Measuring 24'-9" by 11'-5 1/2", the masterpiece is said to be among the ten finest Western paintings in existence.

TODAY the outlook for the country of Lewis and Clark was never brighter... an opportunity to know and appreciate our Western Heritage. This is your year, to DISCOVER MONTANA... along the Lewis and Clark Trail.



Between Fort Peck and Fort Benton is the White Cliffs area of the Missouri River, essentially the same today as described by Captain Lewis in 1805... "The hills and river cliffs... exhibit a most romantic appearance... the ancient ruins... or... elegant remains of lofty freestone buildings, having their parapets well stocked with statuary..."

Pompey's Pillar on Interstate 84 East of Billings, where Captain Clark carved his name on July 25, 1806, the last remaining physical evidence of the expedition. Ernst Peterson photo.



Gates of the Mountains, Missouri River, 16 miles north of Helena on Interstate 15. Wrote Meriwether Lewis in 1805... "This evening we entered much the most remarkable cliffs that we have yet seen... I called it the gates of the rocky mountains." Ernst Peterson photo. On July 25, 1805 Lewis and Clark discovered the birthplace of the Missouri River... the confluence of the Jefferson, Madison and Gallatin Rivers near present-day Three Forks. New State Park and National Historic Landmark.

## Re-live Montana History Along Lewis & Clark's Trail

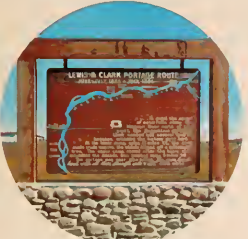
Re-living Montana's History along the Lewis and Clark Trail can be a memorable family vacation experience. Since much of the Trail passes through Montana's National Forests and State Parks, and is adjacent to some of the most rugged wilderness areas in the country, you'll find unlimited opportunities for hiking, horseback riding, mountain climbing, photography, nature study... not to mention boating, swimming, rockbouncing, fishing, hunting, cave exploring, skiing, and ghost-town probing. Today's Lewis and Clark Trail is a route of FUN and ADVENTURE.

There are three major categories of travelers who will be interested in following in the footsteps of Lewis and Clark: (1) you with limited time and equipment, (2) you with a few leisure days to spend in side trips, and (3) you serious history students or true outdoorsmen. Let's take a closer look. **Group 1:** You will benefit from traveling the main highways, watching the beautiful views of the valleys, rivers and mountains. See the birthplace of the Missouri River at Three Forks, visit the State's National Historic Landmarks—7 of which pertain to the Lewis and Clark Expedition. Look for convenient highway rest areas and interpretive signs.

**Group 2:** For you who are serious students and outdoorsmen we might suggest (a) several-days boat trip on the last remaining wild reach of the Missouri River between Fort Benton and Fort Peck Reservoir, or (b) several-days boat trip on the Yellowstone River below Livingston, or (c) extended hike or pack trips into wild areas adjacent to the Trail. When you travel today's Lewis and Clark Trail... come prepared to compare. Today's Modern Montana with the rugged wilderness seen first by explorers Lewis and Clark.



Scenic Fort Benton is on the officially designated Lewis and Clark Trail. A modern museum, ruins of the old fort plus signs and tours lead you from the Lewis and Clark expedition through trail-riding days and into the era when Fort Benton was head of steamboat navigation on the Missouri River.



Historical Highway Marker on Highway 87-88 near Great Falls tells of the 1805 Lewis and Clark 17 and 1/2 mile portage around the nearby falls of the Missouri River. The parkway was used for many years by the men who had with all their strength water! Clark wrote. Other historic sites nearby. William Sheehy photo.

In Western Montana the officially designated Lewis and Clark Trail passes near the Big Hole National Battlefield, 12 miles west of Wisdom, which marks the site of the 1877 conflict between U.S. Troops and Chief Joseph and the Nez Perce Indians. Original rifle pits, a museum and monument tell the story.

Throughout the Lewis and Clark Trail in Montana, Community, Forest Service and State Highway Department Historical Markers locate the important Lewis and Clark Trail camps and sites of important events in the trek. Two of Montana's National Forests—Beaverhead and Lewis and Clark—take their names from the "Corps of Discovery" and you'll recognize the impact the expedition on such names as Lewis and Clark Pass (on the Continental Divide—between Great Falls and Missoula), Meriwether picnic area (at Gates of the Mountains north of Helena), Lewis and Clark Campground (16 miles southeast of Wolf Point), Marns, Judith, Two Clark Fork Rivers... and many, many others. In addition, creeks, islands, mountains, hills and landmarks still today bear the names given to them by the explorers in the Lewis and Clark Journals.

**Group 2:** If you wish to gain a more intimate knowledge of the Trail, there are many one-day excursions which you can enjoy with a minimum of special equipment. If you are a camper, you'll find pleasant accommodations at public or private campgrounds along the trail. Plan short hikes to actually retrace bits of the overland route or one-day boat trips on sections of the rivers paralleled by highways. An excursion bunch takes you on a 90-minute trip through the Gates of the Mountains and to the edge of the roadless 28,362-acre Gates of the Mountains Wilderness. Stop at the Visitor Information Center atop 6,990-foot Lost Trail Pass (U.S. 93), or Lolo Pass (U.S. 12). Ask along the route about Indian petroglyphs, buffalo jumps, tepee rings and remnants of old forts and other landmarks, and visit the many modern museums.

Now that you have decided to DISCOVER MONTANA and follow the Lewis and Clark Trail, all you need to get started on this trip of a lifetime is (1) this map of the official Lewis and Clark Trail which clearly marks the many points of interest in relation to today's Highway Network and (2) the official Montana Highway Map (reverse side). We might suggest that you get a great deal more from your trip if you read the Journals of Lewis and Clark. For any additional and specific information write:

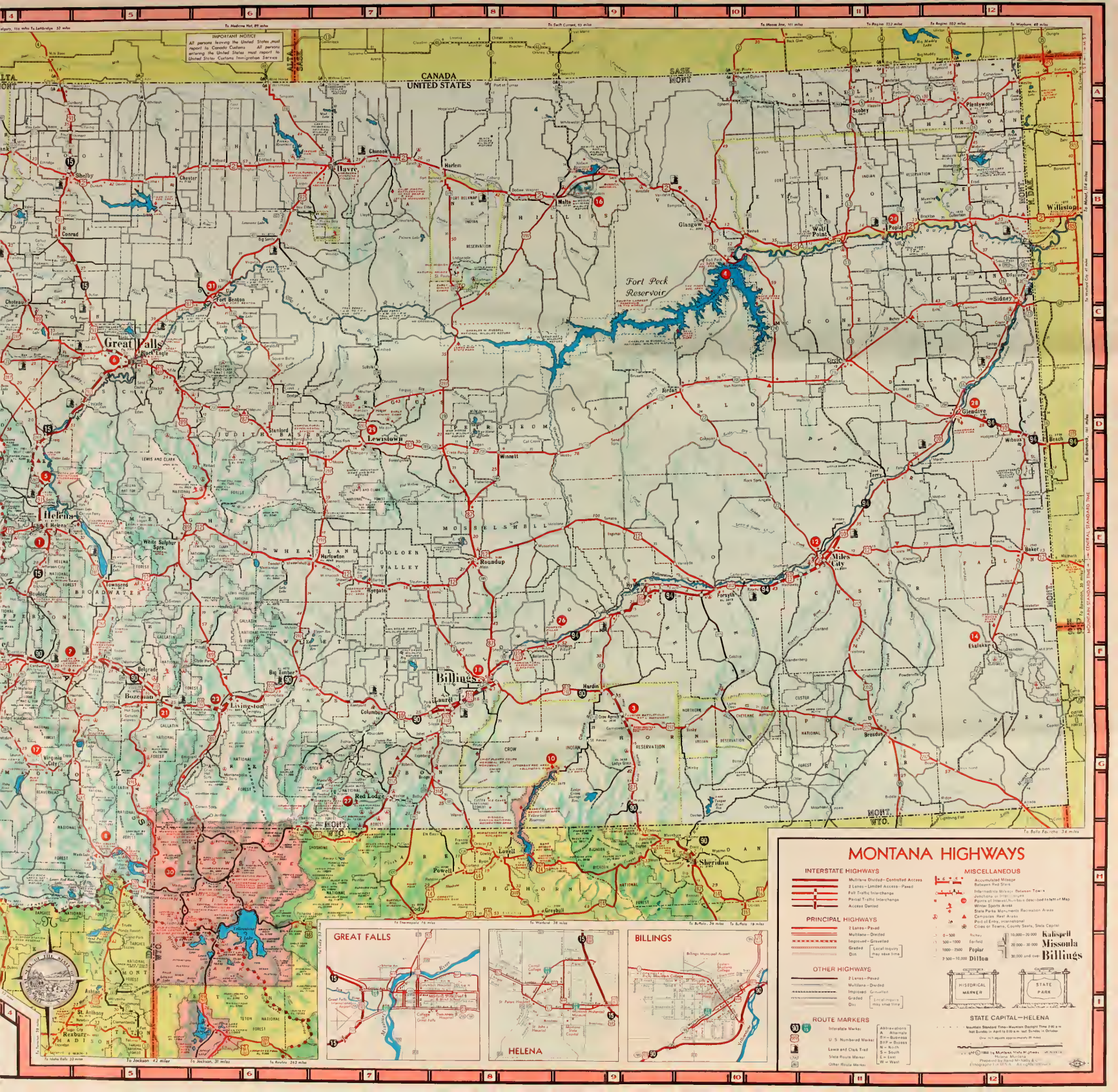
Lewis and Clark Trail  
Advertising Department  
Montana Highway Commission  
Helena, Montana 59601

or  
USDA Forest Service  
Northern Region  
Federal Building  
Missoula, Montana 59801









IMPORTANT NOTICE  
All persons leaving the United States must report to Customs. All persons entering the United States must report to United States Customs, Immigration Service.

CANADA  
UNITED STATES

SABIE  
MONT.

Fort Peck  
Reservoir

## MONTANA HIGHWAYS

### INTERSTATE HIGHWAYS

- Multiple Divided - Controlled Access
- 2 Lanes - Limited Access - Paired
- Full Traffic Interchange
- Partial Traffic Interchange
- Access Denied

### PRINCIPAL HIGHWAYS

- 2 Lanes - Paired
- Multiple - Divided
- Improved - Graveled
- Graveled
- Dirt

### OTHER HIGHWAYS

- 2 Lanes - Paired
- Multiple - Divided
- Improved - Graveled
- Graveled
- Dirt

### ROUTE MARKERS

- Interstate Marker
- U.S. National Marker
- Local and Check Road
- State Route Marker
- Other Route Marker

### MISCELLANEOUS

- Accumulated Winter
- Between Road Signs
- Interchange Signs - Between Towns
- Interchange or Traffic Light
- Planned or Proposed Interchange
- Winter Sports Areas
- State Parks - Monuments - Recreation Areas
- Campgrounds - Rest Areas
- Post Offices - Unincorporated
- Cities of Towns - County Seats - State Capital
- 3000 and over
- 1000-3000
- 500-1000
- 100-500
- 0-100
- Historical Marker
- State Park

Missoula  
Billings

STATE CAPITAL - HELENA

Mountain Standard Time - Mountain Daylight Time 2:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. in April to 2:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. in October. Daylight Saving Time in effect.





Lewis and Clark traversed this area and crossed this Bitterroot Mountain Range.\*

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Helena, Montana 59601



FOR FREE DISTRIBUTION

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*\* Montana Highway Commission photo*